OF WHOM COMPOSED AND HOW IT

cause such a body or council was attached to the diplomatic department of Cuba dur-ing the ten years' war. As the authority of the junta frequently restricted the ac-tion of the delegate the promoters of the present revolution decided to eliminate it; yet the name remains, and is used and ac-cepted to designate Mr. Palma and his as-sociates.

the world.

During the ten years' war Mr. Palma was president of the Cuban republic; was made prisoner by Spanish troops, and sent to Spain, where he was imprisoned until the close of the conflict. While in Spain absolutely suffering under the hardships of imprisonment, he was offered freedom if he would swear allegiance to the Spanish trown.

would swear allegiance to the byte trown.

"No!" was his answer. "You may shoot the if you will, but if I am shot it will be as the president of the Cuban republic."

Besides Mr. Palma, the only members of the delegation appointed by the Cuban government are: Dr. Joaquin D. Castillo, the sub-delegate: Benjamin J. Guerra, treasurer of the republic abroad, and Gonzalo de Quesada, charge d'affaires at Washington.

er of the republic abroad, and Gonzalo de Quesada, charge d'affaires at Washington.

Dr. Castillo is vice deigate and would take Mr. Palma's place in case of his death or inability to act. Before entering actively into the Cuban revolution he was a surgeon in the United States navy and was aboard the cutter Rodgers on her Northern expedition to the relief of the Jeannette. He was a leading physician in Cuba, and wrote a treatise on yellow fever that gained for him the title of member of the Academy of Science in Havana.

When the present revolution broke out Dr. Castillo was appointed surgeon general of the Cuban army, with the title of brigadier general. He was afterward transferred to his present post in the United States.

Mr. Guerra, treasurer of the republic abroad, who has charge of all the foreign funds raised for the revolution, is a tobacco merchant of New York, who has been one of the most active spirits in the Cuban revolutionary party since its formation. He was latimately associated with and much relied upon by Jose Marti in his great work of organization.

Gonzalo de Quesada, charge d'affaires, is a lawyer, a graduate of the Columbia Law school, and a writer of note.

Mr. Horatio S. Rubens, who was an intimate friend of Jese Marti, gives his services free as counsel to the junta. He is the head of its law department. He and the assistant counsel, Mr. Leon J. Benoit, are graduates of the Columbia Law school, with them is associated Charles Richmond, chief clerk of the department.

Besides these, there are secretaries to the delegation, Dr. J. A. Gonzales Lanuza, Eduardo Yero Buduen, Federico Perez Carlo, Luis M. Garzon, J. Nicholas Hernandez, Manuel Ros, Octavio A. de Zayas, D. M. Mayo and B. Giberga.

Junta's Official Organ. Dr. Lanuza was judge of the supreme court at Havana and professor of penal law in the Havana university. Shortly after the war broke out he was sent to Ceuta, the Spanish penal colony in Africa, on account of his connection with the revolution, and was afterward released under an amnesty decree. He came to New York and was appointed secretary of the delega-Mr. Hernandez was chancellor of the Cu

Mr. Herhandez was chancellor of the Cu-ban republic during the ten years' war, was made a prisoner at the same time Mr. Palma was captured, and, with him, was sent to Spain, where he remained until the close of that revolution. At the beginning of the present war he attached himself to Mr. Palma, his friend in peace and war, as his secretary.

WHAT CUBAN JUNTA IS Washington, who were commissioned by the home government on nominations by Mr. Palma, all others received their appointment from Mr. Palma, who made his selections on account of special fitness, in nearly all cases made evident in previous service on the field or in the council chamber.

DOES BUSINESS.

T. Estrada Palma, the Man at its Hend—He Has More Power Than the President of the Republic.

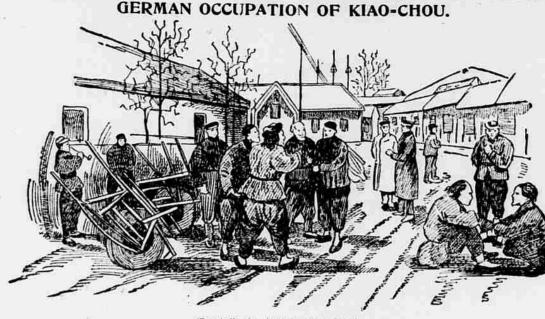
The Cuban junta, with its headquarters in New York city, represents the legation of the Cuban republic abroad, and the head of the junta, as it is called, is T. Estrada Palma. Properly speaking, he is the delegation of the Cuban republic abroad, and the head of the junta, as it is called, constitutes the delegation of the Cuban republic abroad, and the head of the junta, as it is called, constitutes the delegation of the Cuban republic constitutes the delegation of the Cuban republic.

The term "junta" has been applied because such a body or council was attached to the diplomatic department of Cuba dur-

The Junta's Work.

The junta is the organization through Ing the ten years' war. As the authority of the junta frequently restricted the action of the delegate the promoters of the present revolution decided to eliminate it; yet the name remains, and is used and accepted to designate Mr. Palma and his associates.

This junta, as the representative of the Cuban republic, acts on high authority, for the delegation was appointed on September 19, 1895, by the constituent assembly that formed the government and commissioned Maximo Gomez chief commander of the Cuban army. At the same time it made Mr. Palma delegate and Cuban representative of the Cuban same and cuban representative of the Cuban special properties of the cuban republic, acts on high authority, for the delegation was appointed on September 19, 1895, by the constituent assembly that formed the government and commissioned Maximo Gomez chief commander of the Cuban army. At the same time it made Mr. Palma delegate and Cuban representative of the Cuban plantation in the field. In many places these friends are banded together and work for the Cuban areas are grantzations. In the United States and Europe there are 300 Cuban more than 50,000. These clubs were the outcome of a suggestion originating with Jose Marti, and their organization has been accomplished by the delegation, with whom they are all in closest touch. The cuban army and the cuban plantation of the cuban army along the field. In many places these friends are banded together and work for the Cuban the field. In many places these friends are banded together and work for the Cuban reparations. In the United States and Europe there are 300 Cuban more than 50,000. These clubs were the outcome of a suggestion originating with Jose Marti, and their organization has been accomplished by the delegation, with whom they are all in closest touch. The cuban plantation is the field. In many places these friends are banded together and work for the Cuban reparation.



(Fac simile of a sketch by Melton Prior.) Paying Chinese Wheelbarrow Men at Tsingtan.

"At least 25 per cent of the native popu-| coast. My sketch shows these men being | 'sweated' to an extent which gives rise to lation of Tsingtan have been turned into paid. The German officials engage a cercoolies by the Germans, and are now engaged all day on transport duties from the engage the laborers. The latter are receive more than 8 cents."

How "Dixie" Was Written.

beautiful war poems of the South, but it

# WAR SONGS INSPIRED

WAR OF THE REBELLION BROUGHT MANY PATRIOTIC EFFORTS.

The First One to Be Written-How Julia Ward Howe Came to Write the Battle Hymn of the Republic.

As every war furnishes its own heroes so does every war furnish its own songs, though we now have a supply left over from the last war that will probably answer all purposes during the coming little

During the civil war the songs for the

where secret agents report and are instructed, and where councils of moment are held and decisions of vital import to the Cuban cause reached, to be followed by orders that are of immense importance to the army of liberation.

Some people waste most of their sparetime in attempting to devise a scheme whereby they can dance without recompensing the piper.

Was granted, and they were delighted with the songs. "Excuse me, gentlemen," said the Confederate officer in charge, "but we would like to hear some of your war songs." The Union officers then gave them with an unction "The Battle Cry of Freedom," the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" and on through the list to the "Star Spantime, as if they had always marched to the music of the Union. When the applause

from the gray uniformed veterans had subsided a Confederate major said: "Gentlemen, if we'd had your songs, we'd whipped you out of your boots. Who wouldn't march and fight with such songs? We had nothing except a bastard 'Marselllaise,' the 'Bonnie Blue Flag' and 'Dixie,' all jigs and nothing more." Turning to the Confederate general, he said: "I shall never forget the first time I heard 'Rally Round the Flag.' It was on a nasty night during the seven days' battle of the wilderness. I was on picket, when just before 'taps' some fellow on the other side struck up that song; soon others joined in the chorus, till it seemed the whole Yankee army was singing. One of our men sang out, 'Good heavens; what are those fellows made of? Here we've licked them six days running, and on the seventh they're singing "Rally Round the Flag." I am not superstitious, but I tell you that song sounded like the knell of doom, and my heart went down into my boots."

When the singing was over, the Confederate general shook hands with his entertainers and said, "Well, the time may come when we can all sing 'The Star Spangled Banner' together."

It has come and the blue and the gray march shoulder to shoulder to the music affair with Spain. There is a history connected with almost every war song that has been written, though it may not be with her entire armament, and require the During the civil war the songs for the Union were legion. Almost every poet felt called on to contribute something Joward the war songs of the day. While many of them did not outlive the first edition, even if they ever appeared, there were also many that will live as long as the republic.

The first war song written during the rebellion was "The First Gun is Fired; May God Protect the Right," by George F. Root, of Chicago, it never became popular. This was inspiration. He was one afternoon lying down, after having read President Lincoln's call for troops, and the words and suusie of "The Battle Cry of Freedom" formed themselves in his mind. The next morning he composed that wonderful rallying song, which is said to have been the most popular of the many written during the war. It was first published by Root & Cady, William Lewis, who was with them at the time, says that Oliver Ditson gave an order for 5,000 copies, and in a short time an other order for 19,000 copies, followed by a third for 29,000, and finally an order for 50,000 copies, song May Be Utilized.

How "Dixie." Was Written.

Comparatively few people know the ortigin of "Dixie," many thinking that it was southern war souther was a Southern war southers as Southern war southern war song written in the South as a Southern war song written in the South as a Southern war song written in the South as a Southern war song written during the employed in the early state that a country south of Mason and Dixon's line as "Dixie." many that it was composed that the next one he wrote was a trifle before the firing of the first gun in actual name. The bad heard the country south of Mason and Dixon's line as "Dixie. Land." of the charges since then, and the fortunes of war must be taken into song. This is a mistake. It was composed that the cost of maintaining our reproduct and the country south of Bryant's and the country south of the many that it was composed that the next one he wrote was a trifle less than one of the first gam and had heard the country south expenditure of more than \$5,000,000 to re-Comparatively few people know the or-lgin of "Dixie," many thinking that it was Reliable estimates cannot be made when

7. NUTRADY FALMA

The work of the property of

often fields of battle, where contending forces struggled, hand to hand. To-day our ships are veritable fighting machines. They are propelled, lighted, steered and handle their guns and movable parts through the agency of steam and electricity, under intelligent direction. They are not only the work of the ship builder, but of the engineer. They require men not only as brave as those who boarded the enemy's ships in former wars, but they require men highly skilled in their several departments. These complicated ships need a large force of men, and to maintain them at the very highest standard of efficiency requires the great expenditure of money referred to.

Consider for a moment the item of steam

referred to.

Consider for a moment the item of steam on a battleship, and you will better appreciate the force of what has been written. Think of the sixty-nine separate steam engines, and of the sixty-nine. Each of the great twin screws has its engine, then there is an engine for the steering apparatus, separate engines for the dynamos, for the fire pumps, for bige, for ventilating fans, for ash hoist, for capstans, and for the numerous wenches used all over the ship, where nearly everything that has to be moved is too heavy for human muscle to handle.

Then there is the coal to furnish heat to

to handle.

Then there is the coal to furnish heat to make all of this steam, and a corps of men to handle it. Take, for example, the Iowa. If she starts out of port with her normal supply of coal she carries 625 tons. If she fills her bunkers she will start with 1,780 tons. That means about \$7,000.

Such a battleship as this carries about five hundred officers and men. These must be fed and clothed, and be paid for their services.

A Floating Citadel.

One of these great battle ships is a floating citadel. It is a town of 500 inhabitants, more securely fortified and far better armed for offense and defense than was any walled and turreted city that has ever Spain's policy nearly as effectively as

disaffection, it is hard to see how she can extricate herself from her present predicament without a fearful loss of territory, ament without a fearful loss of territory, power and of dignity. The men upon whom she must depend to free her from her difficulties are thoroughly incompetent and prone to place, if we may justly consider their previous records as criterions of their future action, private aggrandizement above public welfare. The few names of Spanish statesmen which might mean her salvation do not appear to be enlisted on her rolls in the present crisis.

The real power in Spain to-day is Sagasta. While his political creeds may be more tenable than those of Canovas, his predecessor, he has not the ability to direct Spain's policy nearly as effectively as



existed. Her steel walls can resist any attack of guns less than her own. When she meets similar ones then comes the tug

Canovas. The helm of the ship of state would have been in much better hands had the assassin not deprived Spain of her

chief with breaking his pledges to the Lib-erals. A new colonial minister, Abarzuza, brought in a new Cuban bill, which, under the influence of Sagasta, pages of the col-it was treated with deriston by the Cub-and war broke out. Sagasta's supporters made no secret of their opinion that Cuba, belongs to Spain by divine right and by conquest, and that it should be ruled as Rome ruled her proconsulships. It is no wonder that his administration did not last and that Canovas resumed power.

and that Canovas resumed power. Emilio Castelar.

Last October, when he formed his present administration, he left out the strongest member of his administration of 1892. He retained Moret, who is an eloquent orator and a most engaging man, but who has always been presented. has always been unsuccessful in practical statesmanship. He was minister of public works in 1892, and is now minister of lic works in 1892, and is now minister of the colonies. He also retained Pulgeerver, who was minister of the interiog six years ago and is now minister of finance; he bears the reputation of being an ignorant noisy demagogue. He also kept Capdepon, who was formerly minister of justice and is now minister of the interior. The new minister of foreign affairs, Guilon, was the manager of a country bank. If he has ability Spain is not aware of the fact. The other ministers, Corea, Crojzard and Bermejo, are unknown men. Maura and Gamazo were not invited to Join.

join.
Yet Spain is full of statesmen of experience and ability who, in a crisis like the present, should have been willing to serve their country and to sacrifice small rivalue.

# Lieutenant Wilson said. "I really believe he was thoroughly in carnest, though his plan had no parallel in history. He came to me one afternoon and astonished me by asserting that his underwear was lined with buffalo hides. This chap was not long in getting down to business. He said he had a cold air invention that was simply marvelous. While he was traversing the verdant fields of Kansas in the summer he declared he let a bag of this chilly atmosphere explode and, lo! the verdure was frostbitten. "These Spaniards are marks if you only know the way to go about it,' said my caller. "It's an easy metics."

With the exception of Dr. Castillo, Treas-urer Guerra and the charge d'affaires at death.

This picture is reproduced from the London Graphic, which charges that the in-surgents, when captured, are often chained to trees, where they are left to a horrible

A CUBAN HORROR.

"These Spaniards are marks if you only know the way to go about it,' said my caller. It's an easy matter to manufacture this cold storage stuff, and it is all yours, and your enemy will fear you forever. Now, these little manufacaries do not occupy so much space after all. You could locate one on every battleship in the navy or in the tents of the commanding officers. General Miles would not need one, because wherever he goes there would be a frost. Suppose we get our warships conveniently close to Havana and the forts roundabout. Let us attach our funnels to the cold storage rooms, turn on the current and a draft of 20 deg. below zero would issue forth. The Spaniards do not know anything about a freezing temperature and they would die in their ignorance. You could go about the capital of Cuba the next day and gather up telcles everywhere. Let the cold wind blow on the soldiers and their faces would freeze."

and Ericsson, says the Chicago Chronicle.

He received it recently from a bearded tourist, who claimed to have passed several winters and summers in the latitude of the Klondike.

Klondike.
"That fellow was certainly a wonder,"
Lieutenant Wilson said. "I really believ.

